7/7/86

noticias de la semana

A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS
from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of July 7, 1986

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

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Washington

Week of July 7, 1986

PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANT, SEASONAL FARMWORKERS
TO GET $55.5 MILLION, SECRETARY BROCK ANNOUNCES

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced $55.5 million in funds under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) for projects to provide employment and training assistance to thousands of migrant and seasonal farmworkers, many of whom are Hispanic.

The funds, authorized under title IV of JTPA, are available for the program year which began July 1, 1986. The program serving migrant and seasonal farmworkers is administered by the department's Employment and Training Administration.

"We are committed to addressing the unique and specialized employment problems of migrant and seasonal farmworkers," Brock said in making the announcement. "JTPA can offer them the training they need to re-enter the labor market and improve their living conditions."

Secretary Brock said a total of 36 organizations are obtaining the grants on the basis of applications made last April. These organizations will be responsible for 53 employment and training programs nationwide and have previously operated programs in all states except Alaska, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

The Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers program is designed to combat chronic unemployment, underemployment and substandard living conditions among migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. Through grants to public and private non-profit institutions, economically disadvantaged farmworker families are furnished training and other employment-related services, including classroom and on-the-job training, work experience and supportive services.

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U.S DEPARMENT OF LABOR - EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
PY 1986 MSFW ALLOTMENT TO STATES
07-01-86

Alabama	$ 774,193	Nevada	$ 132,732
Alaska	0	New Hampshire	120,000
Arizona	1,001,566	New Jersey	316,914
Arkansas	1,140,959	New Mexico	463,978
California	7,881,007	New York	1,373,941
Colorado	705,840	North Carolina	2,825,698
Connecticut	253,520	North Dakota	646,628
Delaware	120,000	Ohio	907,535
District of Columbia	0	Oklahoma	599,973
Florida	3,419,487	Oregon	831,679
Georgia	1,515,670	Pennsylvania	1,160,237
Hawaii	241,161	Rhode Island	0
Idaho	796,276	South Carolina	1,049,588
Illinois	1,059,592	South Dakota	688,665
Indiana	806,617	Tennessee	941,977
Iowa	1,456,693	Texas	4,521,771
Kansas	894,709	Utah	215,105
Kentucky	1,342,394	Vermont	211,483
Louisiana	781,203	Virginia	947,703
Maine	322,950	Washington	1,415,186
Maryland	274,928	West Virginia	215,573
Massachusetts	281,121	Wisconsin	1,338,296
Michigan	835,651	Wyoming	196,995
Minnesota	1,379,565	Puerto Rico	2,870,098
Mississippi	1,437,736		
Missouri	1,080,785		
Montana	661,908		
Nebraska	1,077,714	NATIONAL TOTAL	$55,535,000

Week of July 7, 1986

BILINGUAL EMPLOYEES TO TAKE PART
IN FARM EMPLOYMENT MEETING

CHICAGO -- Three Labor Department employees, all fluent in Spanish, will take part in a public meeting July 17 in South Bend, Ind., to explain programs and services that affect farm employment. The meeting is to be hosted by the U.S. Labor Department.

The employees are:

-- Veronica Ponce, a compliance officer with the department's Wage and Hour office in South Bend. The Wage and Hour Division, a part of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) is the agency which enforces the federal wage and hour law and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

-- Arthur Gomez, an industrial hygienist with the Chicago regional office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and

-- Herman Acosta, regional monitor advocate with the Chicago regional office of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

The meeting will begin at 3 p.m. at the Century Center in South Bend, Ind., and is open to the public.

Labor Department representatives will explain federal laws that address concerns of farmworkers, many of whom are Hispanic. They will discuss issues such as wages and working conditions, housing, transportation, child labor standards, and health and safety on the job.

The meetings also cover concerns of importance to others, including growers, processors, farm labor groups, and farm labor crew leaders.

The meeting is being coordinated by the Labor Department's Farm Labor Coordinated Enforcement Committee of the Chicago regional office, which covers the midwest states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

After the meeting, Ponce, Gomez and Acosta will be available to meet with individual members of the audience.

# # #

Week of July 7, 1986

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON FARM EMPLOYMENT
ANNOUNCED BY U.S. LABOR DEAPRTMENT

WASHINGTON -- Public meetings to provide information and answer questions about laws and programs affecting farm employment will be held by the Labor Department in various locations across the country in July and August.

The annual meetings will address issues of concern to workers, many of whom are Hispanic, as well as growers, farm labor contractors and others.

In areas with high concentrations of Spanish-speaking workers, bilingual staff and translators will be used for simultaneous translations of proceedings.

Labor Department officials will explain federal laws that address farmworkers' wages and working conditions, housing, transportation, child labor standards, and job safety and health.

Among laws to be discussed are: the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Information will also be provided about services available at state Job Service offices.

The annual meetings are conducted by the Regional Farm Labor Coordinated Enforcement Committees, which include representatives from the department's Employment Standards Administration, the lead agency; the Employment and Training Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Office of the Solicitor.

In addition to the Labor Department, cosponsors of the meetings may include the state Job Service and other state agencies.

Meetings are generally scheduled in the evening to encourage greater participation by workers and growers. In addition to presentations by Labor Department officials, the agenda includes a period of questions and answers.

Following is a list of the dates and location of meetings:

July 16 Region III - Philadelphia

Auditorium of Nandua High School
Rt. 13S
Onley, Va.
8:00 p.m.

more

July 17 — Region V - Chicago

Century Center
120 South St. Joseph Street
South Bend, Indiana
3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

July 18 — Region VIII - Denver

San Luis Valley
Alamosa, Colo.
6:00 p.m.

July 31 — Region VII - Kansas City

Pioneer Electric Cooperative
Highway 160 West
Ulysses, Kans.
7:30 p.m.

August 6 — Region X - Seattle

Wenatchee Center
121 Wenatchee Avenue
Wenatchee, Wash.
6:30 p.m.

August 12 — Region I - Boston

American Legion Hall
Cherrifield, Maine

August 12 — Region IV - Atlanta

Spartensburg Technical College
Spartensburg, So. Car.
7:00 p.m.

The meeting for the Dallas region is to be held in El Paso in November; meetings have already been held in the New York and San Francisco regions.

# # #

Week of July 7, 1986

MINI-SEMINARS 'PART OF JOB'
SAYS OSHA'S VALLEJO

DALLAS -- "Inspections at work sites are not simple walk-arounds, nor witch hunts, but are checks to minimize work hazards," says Roberto Vallejo, an industrial hygienist with the U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration here.

As an industrial hygienist, his primary job is to inspect work sites where asbestos, toxic chemicals, noise and other health hazards may exist.

Recently, the Dallas native has also been using his bilingual skills to help prevent and reduce hazards and accidents in the area's trenching and excavation operations.

Working as a team, Vallejo and a safety specialist from the OSHA Dallas area office inspect a variety of work sites, taking into account all aspects that affect the safety and health of workers.

In inspecting trenching operations, the team takes into account such factors as soil classification, water content of soil, vibrations, changes due to weather and climate, and other operations in the vicinity.

As a "liaison" between the Spanish-speaking workers and the safety specialist, Vallejo interprets and translates for both to ensure accurate and complete documentation of the inspection or investigation.

"I like to get input from several workers, to get them involved," he says. "As the dialogue continues, it sometimes becomes apparent the workers are not aware of proper safety procedures.

"In such situations, I feel it's my duty to inform them about proper safety procedures and point out ways of recognizing potential hazards."

Vallejo views these important mini-seminars as "part of the job."

He also seeks input from management, stating, "Employers recognize that efforts to improve job safety and reduce health hazards translate into savings of lives and dollars."

Since many of the work sites Vallejo helps inspect are small businesses with limited bilingual resources, Vallejo's language skills take on added importance.

more

"There is no doubt Spanish is a definite asset to my job. I'm glad to be able to contribute to the well-being of Spanish-speaking workers and area employers." he adds.

A career civil servant, Vallejo joined OSHA in December 1984. He has also served with the Labor Department's Manpower Administration, now the Employment and Training Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

He has been on numerous task forces on health related matters, including those affecting migrant and seasonal farm workers.

A graduate of the University of Texas at Arlington, where he received a degree in foreign languages and biology, Vallejo says his interest in health-related issues began when he was a youth and has remained "an important part of my life."

He's worked in hospitals, served in the Army Medical Corps, is married to a registered nurse, and his mother was a licensed vocational nurse.

# # #

Week of July 7, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers are provided important worker protections under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, which offers workers protection in various areas, including wages, hours and working conditions, vehicle safety, housing and health.

# # #

During the 1985 fiscal year, the Labor Department cited 758 employers for illegally employing minors; the employers were assessed more than $1 million in penalties for violation of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, according to the Labor Department's annual report.

# # #

The Work Experience and Career Exploration Program helps 14-and 15-year old youths likely to drop out of school, according to the Labor Department's annual report for fiscal year 1985.

# # #

The Summer Youth Employment Program provided more than 753,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youths during the 1985 fiscal year, according to the Labor Department's annual report; in addition to job opportunities, the program offered related training and educational services.

# # #

7/14/86

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Week of July 14, 1986

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CHANGE IN JUNE, BLS REPORTS

HISPANIC OFFICIALS TO PARTICIPATE IN FARM
EMPLOYMENT MEETING HOSTED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

BANK REPRESENTATIVE FROM COSTA RICA
ATTENDS LABOR STATISTICS SEMINAR

SECRETARY BROCK ANNOUNCES $2.3 MILLION
FOR PROJECTS TO AID DISLOCATED WORKERS

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Louisiana
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

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Washington

Week of July 14, 1986

HISPANIC UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE IN JUNE, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for Hispanic workers was 10.6 percent in June, not much different from the previous month's rate of 11.0 percent, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The rate for black workers was 15.1 percent; the rate for white workers, 6.1.

On a national basis, BLS reported that unemployment declined slightly in June, returning to the April level.

The overall unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.1 percent.

The two employment series showed different over-the-month movements. Total civilian employment--as measured by the household survey--rose by 560,000 in June, after seasonal adjustment. By contrast, nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the establishment survey--showed little change, even after accounting for about 170,000 workers who were on strike. Striking workers are not counted as employed in this survey because they are not on a payroll. (In the household survey, persons on strike are counted as employed--"with a job but not at work.")

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Unemployment totaled 8.4 million persons in June, seasonally adjusted, not much different from the levels in the prior 4 months. The civilian worker unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, the same as in April, after rising marginally in May. Although the rate has fluctuated somewhat during the first half of 1986, the June figure is about in line with those that have prevailed for nearly a year.

Jobless rates among most worker groups--including adult women (6.4 percent), teenagers (19.1 percent), whites (6.1 percent), blacks (15.1 percent), and Hispanics (10.6 percent)--were little changed over the month. The unemployment rate for adult men edged down slightly to 6.2 percent, partly offsetting an increase in May.

The average duration of unemployment rose in June, as the number of unemployed for 27 weeks or more increased by 150,000, while the number out of work less than 5 weeks declined sharply. The median duration of unemployment was 7.3 weeks, and the mean duration was 15.2 weeks.

The total number of persons working part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--fell by 440,000 in June to 5.5 million. The decline was concentrated among persons who usually work full time but whose hours had been cut as a result of slack work.

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Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment rose by 560,000 in June to 109.7 million, seasonally adjusted. The bulk of the over-the-month increase occurred among adult women, as fewer than normal left the labor force at the onset of summer. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs rose to a record-high 60.8 percent.

The civilian labor force expanded by 450,000 to 118.1 million in June, after seasonal adjustment. Adult women accounted for nearly all of the growth. The civilian labor force participation rate edged up to 65.4 percent, the highest figure ever recorded.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

At 1.1 million in the second quarter, the number of discouraged workers--persons who want to work but are not actively looking for jobs because they believe that they cannot find any--was about unchanged from both the first quarter and the year-earlier levels. Blacks continued to make up a disproportionately large share of all discouraged workers, 26 percent in the second quarter of 1986.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment was about unchanged in June, even after accounting for the 170,000 striking workers who were off payrolls. Only the services industry experienced strong employment growth over the month.

In the service-producing sector, the strike of some 155,000 American Telephone and Telegraph workers, since settled, affected not only the communications industry within transportation and public utilities but also trade. Nevertheless, job declines in transportation and public utilities and wholesale trade reflected some weakness after adjustment for the strike effects. Services, on the other hand, exhibited a very sharp job gain over the month--145,000--and there was also an increase in finance.

In the goods-producing sector, employment in construction decreased by 30,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis to 4.9 million. Construction jobs were still 290,000 above the year-earlier level. Continuing its recent downtrend, employment in mining was off by 20,000, with most of the decline occurring in oil and gas extraction. Within manufacturing, 40,000 of the 55,000 decrease in employment was the result of labor-management disputes, particularly in primary metals and electrical equipment. The nonelectrical machinery component of manufacturing showed employment losses, partly reflecting continued declines in oil field machinery.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were unchanged at 34.8 hours in June, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing workweek edged down 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours; factory overtime also declined 0.1 hour to 3.3 hours.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined 0.2 percent in June to 117.5 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. Pacing this drop were decreases of 1.7 percent in construction and 2.2 percent in mining. Declines in both manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities were attributable largely to strike activity.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly and weekly earnings were about unchanged, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were $8.72 and weekly earnings were $305.20. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings rose 18 cents and $4.59, respectively.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 169.4 (1977=100) in June, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.4 percent from May. For the 12 months ended in June, the increase was 2.5 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant puruchasing power, the HEI increased 1.4 percent during the 12-month period ended in May.

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NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA - 7/14/86
UNEMPLOYMENT P.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,597	155,236	155,376	153,597	154,889	155,005	155,122	155,236	155,376
Civilian labor force	100,833	101,202	103,253	99,527	101,232	101,248	101,249	101,515	101,975
Participation rate	65.6	65.2	66.5	64.8	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.6
Employed	94,261	95,142	96,823	93,172	94,803	94,958	95,081	95,180	95,731
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.4	61.3	62.3	60.6	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.6
Unemployed	6,573	6,060	6,430	6,395	6,429	6,290	6,168	6,335	6,244
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	53,257	53,497	54,043	52,870	53,598	53,613	53,504	53,548	53,674
Participation rate	79.1	78.3	79.0	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.5
Employed	50,378	50,689	51,297	49,848	50,691	50,665	50,717	50,588	50,749
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.8	74.2	75.0	74.0	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.1	74.3
Unemployed	2,879	2,809	2,746	3,022	2,906	2,948	2,786	2,960	2,884
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,772	41,004	41,195	40,080	40,698	40,750	40,808	41,040	41,511
Participation rate	53.5	54.6	54.8	53.9	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.7	55.3
Employed	37,457	38,814	38,935	37,760	38,298	38,407	38,566	38,775	39,269
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.4	51.7	51.8	50.8	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.7	52.3
Unemployed	2,315	2,190	2,260	2,320	2,401	2,343	2,242	2,265	2,242
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,804	6,700	8,015	6,577	6,936	6,885	6,937	6,927	6,790
Participation rate	65.6	56.4	67.5	55.3	58.5	58.1	58.4	58.3	57.2
Employed	6,425	5,639	6,591	5,524	5,814	5,886	5,797	5,817	5,693
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.0	47.5	55.5	46.5	49.0	49.6	48.8	49.0	47.9
Unemployed	1,379	1,061	1,424	1,053	1,122	999	1,140	1,110	1,097
Unemployment rate	17.7	15.8	17.8	16.0	16.2	14.5	16.4	16.0	16.2
Men	17.2	15.9	18.1	16.7	16.5	15.3	17.2	17.3	17.8
Women	18.2	15.8	17.4	15.2	15.8	13.7	15.6	14.7	14.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,646	19,943	19,974	19,646	19,863	19,889	19,916	19,943	19,974
Civilian labor force	12,544	12,713	12,981	12,317	12,545	12,656	12,740	12,781	12,754
Participation rate	63.8	63.7	65.0	62.7	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.1	63.9
Employed	10,641	10,872	10,936	10,538	10,690	10,791	10,856	10,889	10,825
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.2	54.5	54.8	53.6	53.8	54.3	54.5	54.6	54.2
Unemployed	1,903	1,840	2,046	1,779	1,855	1,865	1,884	1,892	1,929
Unemployment rate	15.2	14.5	15.8	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,771	5,938	6,007	5,731	5,858	5,913	5,916	5,956	5,968
Participation rate	74.7	75.3	76.0	74.2	74.6	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.5
Employed	5,062	5,189	5,218	5,017	5,081	5,169	5,170	5,199	5,171
Employment-population ratio[2]	65.5	65.8	66.0	65.0	64.7	65.7	65.7	65.9	65.4
Unemployed	709	749	790	714	778	744	746	757	796
Unemployment rate	12.3	12.6	13.2	12.5	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,728	5,896	5,837	5,727	5,776	5,791	5,875	5,897	5,934
Participation rate	58.7	59.4	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.5	59.3	59.4	58.7
Employed	5,005	5,146	5,095	5,001	5,054	5,087	5,140	5,141	5,085
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.3	51.9	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.2
Unemployed	722	750	742	726	722	704	735	756	749
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,045	879	1,137	859	911	951	949	928	952
Participation rate	48.4	41.2	53.3	39.8	42.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	44.6
Employed	574	537	623	520	555	535	545	549	569
Employment-population ratio[2]	26.6	25.2	29.2	24.1	26.0	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.7
Unemployed	472	342	514	339	356	416	404	379	383
Unemployment rate	45.1	38.9	45.2	39.5	39.1	43.7	42.6	40.8	40.2
Men	44.9	38.5	42.7	41.0	38.7	44.1	41.4	40.8	38.5
Women	45.4	39.4	47.8	37.8	39.5	43.4	43.8	40.8	41.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,897	12,290	12,326	11,897	12,184	12,219	12,255	12,290	12,326
Civilian labor force	7,748	7,925	8,191	7,669	7,943	7,920	7,975	8,002	8,110
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	66.5	64.5	65.2	64.8	65.1	65.1	65.8
Employed	6,932	7,095	7,331	6,856	6,969	7,105	7,144	7,123	7,251
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.3	57.7	59.5	57.6	57.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.8
Unemployed	816	830	860	813	974	815	832	878	858
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	12.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	10.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Week of July 14, 1986

HISPANIC OFFICIALS TO PARTICIPATE IN FARM
EMPLOYMENT MEETING HOSTED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

DENVER -- Several Hispanic officials of the U.D. Department of Labor will participate in a public meeting, July 17 in Alamosa, Colo., to provide information and answer questions about laws and programs administered by the department and which affect farm employment.

They include: Joe Nunez, the Secretary of Labor's regional representative; Joe C. Garcia, regional administrator for employment standards; Luis Sepulveda, regional administrator for employment and training; Robert Provencio, farm labor spacialist, Wage and Hour Division, and Ernie Quintana, regional monitor advocate.

The meeting is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. at Adams State College, Carson Auditorium, First Street and Stadium Drive, Alamosa.

Garcia, who recently assumed duties as regional administrator for the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) and who chairs the committee which coordinates the meeting, said:

"This meeting is intended as our main chance to listen. We intend to address and respond to concerns we hear."

The meeting will address varied issues such as: wages and working conditions, housing, transportation, child labor standards, and job safety and health.

Among laws to be discussed are: the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A Spanish language translator will provide simultaneous translations of proceedings.

The annual meeting is coordinated by the Regional Farm Labor Coordinated Enforcement Committee, which includes representatives, from ESA, the lead agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Employment and Training Administration, and the Office of the Solicitor.

The Labor Department's Denver region serves the states of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

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Week of July 14, 1986

BANK REPRESENTATIVE FROM COSTA RICA
ATTENDS LABOR STATISTICS SEMINAR

WASHINGTON -- Melvin Alvarez Ulloa, an employee of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, has completed a six-week seminar on labor statistics.

The seminar was held at the International Labor Statistics Program Center of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The course, "Construction and Analysis of Price Indexes," covered all areas from theory to implementation of programs for the measurement of prices and expenditures in developing countries, according to John T. McCracken, the center's director.

The seminar included field trips to the BLS Philadelphia regional office, coupled with a presentation by a professor from the Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a visit to the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Alvarez Ulloa's attendance at the seminar was sponsored by the bank where he heads the section on indexes and statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, under auspices of the Agency for International Development, has provided a program of training and technical assistance in labor statistics to other nations for nearly four decades.

Many of the seminar participants have been from Central and South America.

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Week of July 14, 1986

SECRETARY BROCK ANNOUNCES $2.3 MILLION
FOR PROJECTS TO AID DISLOCATED WORKERS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor William E. Brock announced a total of $2,284,271 in grants for projects to aid dislocated workers, including Hispanics, in Arizona, Iowa, Nebraska, New York and Wisconsin who have been displaced due to mass layoffs, plant closures and adverse economic conditions.

The funds are authorized under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The funds will support projects which will offer dislocated workers retraining and other support services to reenter the workforce.

The dislocated worker program is administered by the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration.

"The most important mechanism for reemployment is training," Secretary Brock stated. "JTPA provides displaced workers with new skills to meet the challenges of today's job market."

The Arizona Department of Employment Security will receive $600,000 to assist up to 230 copper workers dislocated as a result of the closure of the Phelps Dodge Corporation plant in Douglas. The areas affected are the counties of Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, Graham, Pinal, and rural portions of Pima county. Workers will receive assessment, career counseling and referral to training through a network of satellite dislocated worker assistance centers. Where necessary, housing, food assistance and referral to community services will be provided. Commuting and relocation assistance will also be available.

Indian Hills Community College in Iowa will receive $122,500 to assist up to 100 farmers and dislocated workers in farm-related businesses. The areas affected are Appanoose, Lucas, Wapello, Davis, Mahaska, Wayne, Jefferson, Monroe, Keokuk and Van Buren counties. Outreach efforts, a major component of this project, will be coordinated through a hotline telephone service, and local farm self-help groups. Participants will attend a career change workshop to acquire information on the area job market and the dislocated worker program. In addition, assessment, pre-employment training, remedial, vocational classroom and on-the-job training, and supportive services will be provided.

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The Greater Nebraska Service Delivery Area will receive $184,071 to assist up to 125 dislocated workers from rural areas. Columbus, and the surrounding counties of Boone, Butler, Colpax, Nance and Platte are affected. As part of innovative economic development efforts, dislocated workers will receive on-the-job training for a new employer who will open a plant in the Columbus area.

The New York City Department of Employment will receive $1,177,700 to assist up to 860 dislocated blue collar workers from unskilled and semi-skilled manufacturing production jobs throughout the city of New York. The project will provide several retraining programs, each with hiring commitments from employers, and on-the-job and classroom training in the printing and publishing, food preparation and protective services industries.

Wisconsin's Blackhawk Technical Institute will receive $200,000 to assist up to 130 workers dislocated as a result of mass layoffs at the Parker Pen Company in Janesville (Rock County). All participants will receive comprehensive employment and training services including job clubs, job search assistance counseling, assessment, vocational classroom and on-the-job training. Some classroom training will be in non-traditional occupations for women. Supportive services will include transportation, day care and relocation assistance.

The dislocated worker program aids workers who have been, or are about to be, laid off due to technological change, foreign competition or permanent closing of a plant of facility. Training is also provided for workers who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation, with little prospect for local employment or reemployment.

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WEEK OF JULY 14, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Disabled women represented 8.5 percent of all working age women (ages 16 to 64) in 1981 or slightly more than 1 out of every 12 women in this age group, according to a fact sheet on working women issued by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1981, the average disabled woman was not employed, nor was she looking for work, and her total 1980 annual income was less than $3,500, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Disabled women working full time earned only 56 percent as much as disabled men with full time jobs in 1980, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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